

TODAY'S METAL PRICES  
NEW YORK—Copper steady; electrolytic 23c; ex-  
change quotes lead firm; spot 5.65c bid.

# The Ogden Standard.

FEARLESS INDEPENDENT PROGRESSIVE NEWSPAPER

WEATHER FORECAST  
Weather indications for Ogden and vicinity:  
Tonight and Wednesday generally fair; cooler in north  
portion tonight.

Forty-ninth Year—No. 215.

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OGDEN CITY, UTAH, TUESDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 9, 1919.

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## PRES. WILSON IN ST. PAUL PERSHING GUEST OF THE ELKS

### COST OF LIVING DUE TO WAR AND DELAYED PEACE

World Not Going to Settle Down Until It Learns  
What Part U. S. Is Going to Play in Peace —  
America Only Nation Which Will Have Enough  
Free Capital to Rehabilitate the World Econ-  
omically — United States' Duty to Set Com-  
merce Going by Early Establishment of Peace.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 9.—The cost of living, President Wilson told the Minnesota legislature today, is largely due to a "world situation growing out of the sacrifices and waste of the war."

Back of that, added the president, lay the fact that the world had not yet learned what the peace status would be.

"The world is not going to settle down," said he, "until it learns what part the United States is to play in the peace."

He continued that this was the only nation which would have enough free capital in the near future to rehabilitate the world economically.

The legislature, which began yesterday an extraordinary session to consider the high cost of living and other subjects, received the president with cheers. He was introduced by Governor J. A. A. Burnquist, who said Minnesota hoped there would be some arrangement to prevent future wars.

The president congratulated the legislature on its ratification yesterday of the federal woman suffrage amendment.

First of all, Mr. Wilson said, it was the nation's duty to set the commerce of the world going by the establishment of peace. After that he continued there were domestic adjustments that must be made, mentioning among other things that railway facilities in this country were not equal to the demand.

Having established a world settlement economically, Mr. Wilson declared, it was imperative that there be an arrangement to insure "that nobody monkey with the process set up."

Labor Everywhere Dissatisfied.  
Turning to the relations of labor and capital, the president said that laboring men everywhere were dissatisfied with their relation to their employers. That was true abroad, he said, in large measure than in the United States.

Referring to the treaty provision for an international labor organization, Mr. Wilson here was a way to bring a definite solution to the problems. He asserted that in this solution the United States was expected by the world to set the standards and lay down the principles.

As a basis for the solution, the president suggested that the interests of labor and capital must be recognized as identical and the two ought to be reasonable enough to get together. When it was realized that labor was not a commodity and a real co-operation had been established, production would increase "by leaps and bounds," and that would be one element in reducing the cost of living.

U. S. Too Provisional.  
The United States, the president said, had been "provisional" in past years in its relations to the world. There must be a change, he argued, if the United States were to rehabilitate the world. And it is necessary to accomplish that rehabilitation, he added, "if you are going to carry your trade to the ends of the world."

That was why, he continued, the cost of living is a world problem and is wrapped up in the peace treaty. It is "just downright ignorance" of world affairs, he declared, that prevented some men from seeing that point.

There was applause when he remarked that he did not think either of the senators from Minnesota was afflicted with that state of mind.

"Any man with open eyes, could see the inevitable role the United States must play in world affairs," said the president, "and must realize that it was a case of either welcoming or surrendering to the facts."

Mr. Wilson said he had seen conditions on the other side of the water and knew first hand what confidence the world reposed in America. He said he had been glad that the problem was a world one and not one of domestic politics because he would be "ashamed" of himself if he made such a subject a partisan one. He added, however, that if he were a "scheming politician" and anyone wanted to prevent him with his issue as a platform, he would be glad to accept it.

The president concluded his address at 10:15 a. m.  
"I esteem it an unusual privilege to stand in this house today and address

ITALIAN AMBASSADOR



ROME.—Marconi, who is famed for his development of wireless telegraphy, is new Italian ambassador to the United States.

can't any longer regard labor as a commodity. You have got to regard it as a means of association, and when that is done the production of the world is going to go forward by leaps and bounds.

"Why is it that labor organizations seriously limit the amount of work they have in hand to do? It is because they are driving hard bargains. They don't feel that they are your partners at all. And so long as labor and capital are antagonistic, production is going to be at its minimum. Just so soon as they are sympathetic and cooperative, it is going to abound, and that will be one of the means of bringing down the cost of living."

America, though, we don't like to admit it, has been very provincial in regard to the world's business. When we had to engage in banking transactions outside of the United States, we only did it through English banks or movement of money through German bankers here when all of a sudden we are called upon to handle the bulk of international exchange. We have to learn it and we have to learn it fast.

"We have got to have American instrumentalities in every part of the world. If you want to trade, you have to have somebody to trade with."

"The facts are marching upon us, and God is marching with them. You cannot resist them and you must either welcome them or else subjugate them and regretfully surrender. Everywhere I have been on this trip the majority of the committee that has received me has consisted of Republicans, and nothing has pleased me so much. If I were a scheming politician, and anyone wished to present me with the peace of the world as a campaign issue, it would be very welcome. But everybody knows that we are all Americans. The Democrat and the Republican underneath are of the same stuff. Labels rub off with the slightest effort."

ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 9.—President Wilson's special train arrived at the St. Paul union station at 9 o'clock. The president was officially welcomed to Minnesota by Governor J. A. A. Burnquist and to the Twin Cities by Mayor L. C. Hodson, of St. Paul and J. E. Myers, of Minneapolis.

President and Mrs. Wilson received an ovation when they stepped from the station a few minutes later. The streets around the station were patrolled by Minnesota national guardsmen. The presidential party was immediately driven to the state capitol where President Wilson addressed a joint session of the state legislature at 10 a. m.

ON BOARD PRESIDENT WILSON'S SPECIAL TRAIN EN ROUTE TO ST. PAUL, Sept. 9.—When General Pershing returned to Washington, on September 16, he will be officially received by Vice President Marshall, acting for President Wilson. From the special train on which he is touring the west the president has telegraphed Mr. Marshall expressing regret that he would be absent when General Pershing arrives and asking that the vice president extend the nation's welcome. The ceremony will include a review of the First division.

When the presidential train stopped at Alton, Ill., yesterday a crowd of children met the train. A farmer commented on the number and the president and replied:

"Yes I see you are raising a big crop in Iowa. The drought evidently has not affected you."

"And they are all good Americans, too," said the farmer.

The president seemed pleased at the reception he received at Sheldon, Ia. Crowds lined the tracks and cheered while a siren on a grain elevator was blown. The train slowed up and the president and Mrs. Wilson smiled their pleasure and waved to the throngs.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—Revision of charges for livestock unloading at Chicago, was forecast today in a tentative decision by an interstate commerce commissioner who recommended that they be reduced.

### SHOPMEN SERIOUS TO MAKE DEMAND ARE ON

Will Call a Nationwide Poles and Germans Conflict Over Transfer Strike If Increase Is Not Granted.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 9.—Although the national officials of the Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees and Railway Shop Laborers, has been empowered by the referendum strike vote of the membership to call a continent-wide strike if a wage increase demanded by the United States railroad administration and Canada are refused definite action will be decided on the floor of the international convention being held here, if the rail administration submits its answer before the sessions close. This was announced by officers of the brotherhood this morning.

The men, according to their leaders, are determined not to accept any compromise of their demands, but will strike if wage increases of \$1 per day per man and the new working agreement asked are refused.

### GERMANS TO PAY PENALTY

American Commander Makes Demand on Military for Killing Soldier.

COBLENZ, Monday, Sept. 8.—(By The Associated Press.) A demand upon the German military authorities for an immediate report on the killing of Private Howell Madsen of Sacramento, Cal., who was shot Sunday by German soldiers while he and a companion were on a hunting trip in the neutral zone, was made today by Major-General Henry T. Allen, commander of the American forces in Germany. General Allen sent the demand after he had heard the reports of the various American investigating officers.

Private Bert Balsinger, of Sharpsburg, Pa., the only American witness of the killing of Madsen, told the investigating officers that the Germans called upon Madsen and him to halt and then began to shoot. The Germans contend that Madsen fired first.

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WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—Bronze medals for all discharged sailors, soldiers and marines to be known as "Victory Medals" are proposed in a resolution introduced by Representative Pell, Republican, New York. The senate already has passed a bill recommending by Secretary Baker for the issue of merit badges for efficient service.

Payments to discharged service men of all money deducted from their pay for allotments and bonuses amounting to \$15 a month for all time served exceeding sixty days would be provided for in a resolution by Representative McKenzie, Republican, Illinois.

COIN OF THE REALM.  
WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—The government has so much "coin of the realm" that it actually bulges out the walls of the vaults containing it. The treasury has asked congress to appropriate \$1,500,000 to make the vaults secure and provide additional ones for the treasury's gold and silver accumulated during the war.

CHICAGO, Sept. 9.—Besides the eight persons now under arrest in the alleged nationwide stock swindle, it was announced today by the state's attorney that others, some outside of Chicago, will be taken into custody today. It is stated that about a hundred persons in all sections of the country are involved in confession which six of the eight persons arrested are said to have made to the authorities. Senators, governors, bankers and leading business men of the country were used in furtherance of the financial schemes of the alleged swindlers, according to the state's attorney's forces. State's Attorney Hoyne said he planned to place the evidence before the grand jury this week.

### Pershing to Meet Fifty Thousand School Children

NEW YORK, Sept. 9.—General John J. Pershing escaped a resumption today of the tumultuous welcome that greeted him on his arrival from France yesterday by remaining in his hotel apartment until time to review a small army of two thousand Boy Scouts in Central park this afternoon.

The scouts were assigned to act as the general's escort in the park where fifty thousand school children were gathered to sing patriotic songs and hear him speak.

Tonight at eight o'clock General Pershing will be the guest at a reception tendered him by the Elks. He is a member of the El Paso lodge and a large delegation of Elks from that city and other lodges are here in his honor.

General Pershing will lead the parade of the First division mounted on his favorite sorrel horse Kiddron. The big animal was brought back from France on September first on the transport Kentuckian.

Tribute Moves General.  
NEW YORK, Sept. 9.—Americans welcomed General Pershing home yesterday.

Honored by foreign rulers and governments, the commander-in-chief of the mightiest army that ever fought its way to victory under the Stars and Stripes returned to his own folk to meet a greater honor than any foreign potentate or power could confer—the thanks of the world's greatest democracy to the man who had planned the decisive blow in democracy's supreme fight against tyranny.

The stern-faced soldier who had maintained his iron self-control amid the shambles of the Meuse and blood-drenched forest of Argonne was not proof against the tribute of praise and gratitude which was poured from hundreds of thousands of the throats and hearts of his fellow citizens.

Voice Trembles With Emotion.  
His voice trembled with emotion as he responded to the greetings extended by Secretary of War Baker in his own behalf and that of the president as well as the welcoming addresses of representatives of the senate and house, the state and city.

As his car passed slowly through the cheering multitudes which jammed Broadway from the Battery to the City Hall, Pershing attempted in vain to maintain his composure. At first he replied to the cheers with the stiff salute which military etiquette demands, but he was soon carried away by the storm of applause which

swayed in great gusts about him. Rising to his feet he waved his cap above his head with a boyish gesture which told how deeply he was stirred, while the grim lines of his bronzed face broke into a smile which was as infectious as it was rare.

Proud Moment for General.  
It was a proud moment for the great American soldier, but a prouder still remains. New York did not exhaust its welcome today; Wednesday he will ride down Fifth avenue at the head of the First division of the regular army, the first to go and last to leave, victors in the first battle ever fought on European soil by American soldiers.

Surrounded by comrades, humbler in station, but who had offered their all just as freely in the cause of liberty, General Pershing first glimpsed his native land. When the huge Leviathan, once the pride of defeated Germany, passed through the mists of the Jersey coast the general stood up on her deck with the famous "composite regiment," 3,000 picked American soldiers, known as "Pershing's own."

These stalwart soldiers were his guard of honor when Paris and London paid tribute to the American commander and they will be his guard of honor when his own country's metropolis pays its full meed of praise Wednesday.

Just after the general walked down the gangplank at Hoboken he received the first reward which a grateful country has offered him. In the name of the nation, Secretary of War Baker handed him his commission as full general in the American army, a rank held previously by only three men, Grant, Sheridan and Sherman.

Little "Sergeant" Keeps Commission.  
Standing behind, and completely hid (en) by the imposing figure of the general was a little boy trying to look very dignified and soldierly. He was "Sergeant" Warren Pershing, the commander-in-chief's only surviving child. When the general received his commission he turned to his son and handed him the document with an injunction to keep it safe. The "sergeant" kept it safely all right, but later on, in the great crowd at the City Hall, he got separated from his father, much to the dismay of the general. When the boy was recovered his father asked anxiously:

"Warren, have you got the commission?"  
"Yes, sir," replied the "sergeant," promptly.  
"Well, see that you hold on to it."

PLAN FOR MERGER DR. INMAN IS  
BEING DEBATED AGAIN WITNESS  
BEFORE SENATE

G. A. R., Confederate, Spanish War and World War Veterans to Combine.

COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 9.—Plans for combining into one patriotic federation all soldier societies and auxiliaries are under way, according to Commander-in-Chief Adams of the Grand Army of the Republic meeting here.

Tentative plans, he said, call for the merging of the G. A. R., the Confederate Veterans, Spanish War Veterans of the World War who are members of the American Legion.

President Henry D. Lindsey, Secretary Grenville Clark and Counsel Elmer Root, of the world war veterans, will come to Columbus this week, he said, to take over plans for the merger. Final details, it was said, would be worked out at a meeting of the American Legion to be held November 11 and 12 at Minneapolis. Marshal Foch is expected to be the principal speaker at that meeting, it was said.

POTASH PLANT BURNS.  
LINCOLN, Neb., Sept. 9.—Word reached here today that one of the state's largest potash reduction plants was destroyed by fire at Lakeside, Neb., a few days ago with a loss of more than \$500,000. Spontaneous combustion of coal caused the fire. The plant was owned by Heber Hord of Central City.

Barcelona Strikes Settled.  
BARCELONA, Sept. 9.—All the labor conflicts which have been vexing Barcelona have been settled. The settlement has been sealed by the issuance of a joint manifesto of employers and workmen in the various industries calling for the immediate resumption of work.

geographers, and even such unexpected persons as archaeologists are to detail for the first time what wonders British forces wrought in France and the east. How they caught up with the German and passed him in optics, photography, telegraphy and chemistry of explosives and how they are turning their discoveries and inventions into agencies for peaceful reconstruction will form the principal part of the week's revelations.

### SCIENTIFIC HISTORY OF WAR PLANNED

BOURNEMOUTH, Eng., Sept. 9.—A scientific history of the war is expected to be one of the developments of the annual meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science here this week.

Among the lecturers will be generals, poets and a good many women which brings the prophecy that it will be the most popular as well as the most scientific meeting the association has ever held.

Engineers, chemists, physicists,